

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانكليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

Bomb stops Paris film show

PARIS, Sept. 16 (AFP). — A Paris cinema has stopped showing a film on the Palestinian issue because a bomb was discovered there last night in the Quarter. The Society of Film Producers (SFP) tested that planting bombs was "a new method of censorship."

The explosive charge was discovered in the projection booth shortly before midnight when spectators had gone outside because of an electric power failure. The film, entitled "Ici et ailleurs" (Here and Elsewhere) was directed by Jean Luc Godard.

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AMMAN, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1976 — RAMADAN 23, 1396

Price : 50 fils

Kissinger acknowledges time running out in South Africa

CA, Sept. 16 (Agen). — President Jimmy Carter's Secretary of State Henry Kissinger today said he had 10 weeks, not weeks, to avert bloodshed in Southern Africa. "Our mission fails, we fight," he said.

Kissinger spoke about a meeting between Dr. Kissinger and South African Prime Minister Ian Smith on the second leg of his mission, and said that Smith seemed to be laying the groundwork for such a meeting.

Officials said a meeting with Smith, which would be both a test and unprecedented, was likely but reporters have warned that it had not been decided.

President Kaunda, dabbling away as he addressed his American visitor, told him: "You have a few days, not weeks. If we shall have reached the point of no return."

Kissinger, who arrived here from Tanzania, told Kaunda: "We realise that you said is only too true."

There is no security in oppression, he added, noting that time is not with us, time is running out.

Kaunda said: "We don't want arms. No African countries want arms and we are not getting them from elsewhere. We must give them to know it, but we are going to get them from whoever is ready to give them to us."

There would be no compromise on immediate independence of Rhodesia and the end of apartheid in South Africa, Kaunda said.

He said that in his opinion, the United States acting alone could not succeed in finding a peaceful solution to the problems of Southern Africa.

He called on the U.S. to help of other Western countries and allies.

President Kaunda said earlier that a mission made by African states had failed because those with Mr. Vorster were not hopped Dr. Kissinger succeeded because he was not.

He said: "Since you are white, passport, we hope he (Mr. Kissinger) will see sense and will not in your important mission, I can only use words of Vorster that the alternative will be too ghastly to contemplate."

Dr. Kissinger will go to South Africa tomorrow on the next leg of his mission.

A U.S. spokesman here said Dr. Kissinger had known for some time that Premier Smith would be in South Africa this weekend to watch a rugby match.

Dr. Kissinger has repeatedly said he sees no point in talking to Mr. Smith until the Rhodesian prime minister agrees to a swift transfer of power to his country's six million blacks.

The secretary of state said he would return to Lusaka either on Sunday or Monday to report on his talks with the South African premier. Dr. Kissinger will also return to Tanzania for a new meeting with President Julius Nyerere.

The secretary of state will have a new meeting with Dr. Kaunda tomorrow before leaving for South Africa.

In Umtali, Rhodesia, a congress of the ruling Rhodesian National Front gave Premier Smith a unanimous vote of confidence and a mandate to negotiate the future of the country.

In a major policy speech at the party congress, Mr. Smith stressed the need for a constitutional settlement to his country's problems, while at the same time urging the ruling white minority to adjust its racial policies, a party spokesman said.

At one point Mr. Smith appealed to party delegates: "Are you going with me or are you not? for God's sake be honest," the spokesman said.

He said the congress reacted by giving the prime minister a standing ovation which lasted so long that Mr. Smith had to rise from his seat and ask for silence.

The constitutional settlement had to be reasonable, honest and fair to all Rhodesians, Mr. Smith reportedly said, but he maintained it had to be based on the "golden rule" of government being retained in "civilised" hands.

The prime minister condemned petty racial discrimination and said it had to be abolished, the spokesman said.

Mr. Smith said there was a fund of goodwill among Rhodesian Africans, many of whom were prepared to work with the government, but they resented discrimination which impinged on the dignity of man.

Mr. Smith said that Rhodesia would not succeed unless these Africans were "taken along" the spokesman added.

While Mr. Sadat does not command the same emotional appeal as late President Abdel Nasser, he remains the dominant figure in Egyptian hierarchy.

Egyptian newspapers, which still closely reflect government opinion despite a slow relaxation in press controls in recent years, consistently stressed the need for Mr. Sadat to continue as president.

Under Egyptian law, voting is compulsory for men over 18. Women, making up half the population which was estimated at 38 million, can vote only if they registered their names. Only a few thousand Egyptian women are believed to have registered to vote.



PRESS BRIEFING — Dr. Kissinger addresses a press conference in Dar Es Salaam Wednesday after his talks with Tanzanian President Nyerere on the situation in Southern Africa. (AP wirephoto).

Waldheim plans to revive his Middle East consultations

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 16 (R). — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said today Middle East peace negotiations must be resumed as soon as possible and he planned to hold consultations with diplomats from the area when they come to New York for the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly.

Recalling that he began such soundings earlier this year, he told a press conference that several aspects of the Middle East situation remained of major concern.

"I intend to use the presence at the forthcoming (assembly) session of many of the leaders concerned to continue my consultations on this problem," he said.

Asked whether he felt he retained the confidence of the Arabs and Israelis sufficiently to enable him to act as a middleman, Mr. Waldheim replied: "this is my impression."

Apparently alluding to the complicating factor posed by the Lebanese war, he added: "Of course, I am fully aware that in this very delicate situation we are in right now, we cannot expect a resumption of formal negotiations before the end of the year."

The secretary-general said he was seeking an informal process of consultations, "and in this way to contribute to the resumption of the formal process of negotiations in whatever form it will then finally happen."

The last major step towards a Middle East solution was the conclusion last September of an interim agreement between Israel and Egypt, negotiated by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. It followed earlier troop disengagement accords, between Egypt and Israel and Syria and Israel, in the wake of the October 1973 Middle East war.

Regarding the situation in Lebanon, which he called a "massive human tragedy" that could leave no one unmoved, Mr. Waldheim recalled that he had made repeated appeals for a halt to the bloodshed and had drawn the crisis to the attention of the Security Council.

But he also noted that the U.N. charter said regional efforts should be made before the world body dealt with such matters.

The Arab League was still involved in efforts to achieve a ceasefire and start a process of reconciliation, he noted.

"Therefore I think what was possible to do from our side has been done, but in view of the current efforts by the competent regional organisation I think that we cannot go beyond what we have done already."

The secretary-general said he was following those efforts closely and stood ready to give whatever help might be necessary.

He also noted that Lebanese President-elect Elias Sarkis would assume office in a few days' time, "and I think this is an important aspect which we should keep in mind."

When Mr. Ford assured Michigan students yesterday that the United States is seeking no advantages in Southern Africa, they booed and laughed.

Thus the idealism of Mr. Kissinger's current mission there apparently is hardly credible to many Americans.

At any rate, it is clear that Mr. Kissinger is rather a liability in Mr. Ford's election campaign, although the secretary of state was by far the most popular cabinet member during the Nixon administration.

Most observers are convinced that if Mr. Ford is elected, he will therefore feel compelled to appoint a new secretary of state.

So Mr. Kissinger's shuttle mission in Southern Africa looks like his last one. Its chances of success are very slight, he has admitted himself.

Kissinger's name sparks boos in America, too

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AFP). — they take a very dim view of his diplomacy, Mr. Kissinger's aides found.

The main criticisms, according to the New York Times, were:

- That detente benefitted the Soviet Union more than the United States.
- That Mr. Kissinger was insufficiently concerned about human rights and demands of developing countries.
- That U.S. economic interests were inadequately protected.
- That foreign policy should be inspired more by moral criteria.

Some of these complaints resembled those in the Republican election platform which Mr. Ford accepted without defending Mr. Kissinger at the presidential nominating convention last August.

Mr. Kissinger was in the audience listening to Mr. Ford's acceptance speech.

Leftists react bitterly to Franjeh's cabinet shuffle

BEIRUT, Sept. 16 (Agencies). — A controversial cabinet reshuffle by outgoing President Suleiman Franjeh drew harsh criticism from the Lebanese left today and raised fears of more large-scale fighting in the 17-month-old civil war. One pro-Palestinian newspaper said the result could be a "national explosion."

President Franjeh, whose refusal to step down before the end of his six-year term next Thursday helped to escalate the conflict, last night announced cabinet changes that incensed the left, weakened the position of moderate Premier Rashid Karami and gave more powers to right-wing leader Camille Chamoun.

The move came as Mr. Karami was in Cairo for talks on settling the civil war. The prediction of a national explosion was made by the newspaper Al Moharrer, and similar sentiments were voiced by Beirut Radio, which supports the left.

The Higher Islamic Council, grouping the traditional leaders of Lebanon's Sunni Moslem community, condemned the cabinet reshuffle as "an act of aggression against Moslems."

The move will spark off "a new flare-up of violence" and represents a step towards partition of the country, the council warned at the end of an emergency session today.

It said it was pleased at the opposition show to the move by certain "Christian brothers," apparently referring to the opinion of some Phalangist leaders that the measures will only serve to exacerbate the violent situation.

Observers here said that although the cabinet shuffle had angered the leftist-Palestinian alliance, it had very little practical effect.

The government's powers are restricted to the rightist-held areas of Lebanon, and even there they are rudimentary.

Most government departments have been moved to Beirut.

Travellers arriving in Beirut said Syrian soldiers had stopped Syria-bound traffic at the mountain resort of Sofar, the westernmost Lebanese town controlled by Syrian forces. There was no explanation for the move.

Sources close to Mr. Franjeh justified the political shake-up by saying that as Finance Minister Mr. Karami was hindering the smooth functioning of the state.

Meanwhile, newspapers predicted that a meeting of Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian leaders to call an effective ceasefire will be held tomorrow in Chitoura, in eastern Lebanon.

The meeting is expected to bring together Lebanese President-elect Elias Sarkis, Syrian Premier Gen. Abdul Rahman Khleifawi and Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

West Bank protest flares up

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Sept. 16 (AFP). — Arab high school pupils today erected street barricades, burned heaps of old tyres and stoned military and civilian vehicles in Hebron and Nablus in a flare-up of protest against Israeli settlement in the West Bank.

All merchants went on strike in Hebron.

Tension has been running high in Hebron because Israelis in the settlement of Kiryat Arba on the edge of the city have been agitating to regain possession of a former synagogue in Hebron.

Demonstrators shouted slogans today against Israeli settlers in Hebron and on the West Bank.

Similar protest demonstrations took place in Nablus. High school pupils there stoned Arabs going to work in Israel. Demonstrators also chanted slogans against Jewish settlement throughout the West Bank.

The Israeli military authorities arrested several youths in Nablus and Hebron.

In a related development, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said today accelerated Jewish settlement of Galilee was a top government priority "but would not be done at the expense of the Arabs living there."

Ford woos Catholic vote

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (R). — President Ford, encouraged by a boisterous reception to his national campaign, today sought the Catholic vote in meetings with Italian and Spanish ethnic groups.

Chatting to reporters as he met Italian-American leaders in the White House Oval Office, Mr. Ford said he had an "excellent" crowd and a "great" time when he returned last night to his alma mater, the University of Michigan, for his first major campaign speech.

"There were a few who didn't agree, but overall it was very good," he said, referring to a reception from 15,000 students that ranged from cheers to jeers.

With polls showing Democratic candidate Jimmy Carter still well ahead of him, Mr. Ford today scheduled three meetings with ethnic groups and leaders.

He began with a 35-minute meeting with the president of the Italian-American Foundation, a group trying to promote the Italian image here. The U.S. ambassador to Italy also attended.

The president was later to address a dinner given by the foundation to honour congressmen of Italian origin and then was to travel to the nation's Roman Catholic Shrine of the Immaculate Conception. He planned briefly to address a reception following a special mass to honour National Historic Heritage Week, which he proclaimed last week.

Little excitement aroused

Referendum to re-elect Sadat passes off smoothly

CAIRO, Sept. 16 (R). — About 10 million Egyptians today voted in a national referendum to give President Anwar Sadat a second six-year term as their chosen leader.

President Sadat was expected to receive overwhelming support. Informal sources said, though they did not expect it to match 19 per cent support that President Gamal Abdel Nasser, Mr. Sadat's predecessor, won in presidential polls.

Mr. Sadat, 57, needs only a simple majority in the "yes-no" vote to be elected after he won sole nomination from Egypt's People's Assembly (parliament) last month.

When he was first elected president in 1970 Mr. Sadat won 99 per cent of the vote and his election today was not considered a matter of controversy among the Egyptian public.

Nothing went on smoothly and there was little excitement in election campaign. No incidents were reported from the 6,000 polling booths, officials reported.

The minister of the interior said the results of the poll would be known tomorrow.

While Mr. Sadat does not command the same emotional appeal as late President Abdel Nasser, he remains the dominant figure in Egyptian hierarchy.

Egyptian newspapers, which still closely reflect government opinion despite a slow relaxation in press controls in recent years, consistently stressed the need for Mr. Sadat to continue as president.

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WASHINGTON VISITOR — Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal is escorted upon his arrival in Washington D.C., Thursday by the American Chief of Protocol, Mrs. Shirley Temple Black. In the background is Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs Charles Robinson. (AP wirephoto).

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Board of Directors:

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Responsible Editor: Managing Editor: Associate Editor:
Mohamad Amad Rami G. Khouri Jenab Tutunji

Editorial and Advertising Offices:

JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION

University Road - P.O. Box 6710 - Amman, Jordan

Tel. 67171/2/3/4 - Cables: JORTIMES - Telex: 1497 (Al Ra)

A real shame

According to the Israeli press, Israel will seek some \$7 billion in American military and economic aid for the three years beginning in 1978. Between now and 1978, Israel is already slated to receive more than \$4.5 billion in American aid. The magnitude of this financial lifeline between the United States and Israel is not very surprising, given the artificial nature of the Israeli state and its built-in dependence on outside sources of sustenance. What is worth studying is the continuing upward spiral of U.S. aid to Israel, which has taken on these enormous proportions most dramatically since the October 1973 airlift of military supplies from the U.S. to Israel. Neither for the Americans nor for the Israelis is there a light at the end of this tunnel, and the thing that should worry both of them is that nobody seems to be asking many questions. One would suspect that the people of, say, West Virginia would have a right to demand equal amounts of financial aid from the federal government coffers in Washington, D.C., or that it would be financially advantageous for Hawaii to secede from the American union and apply to the Congress for the kind and amounts of aid that so unquestioningly, even obsequiously, flows to Israel.

The more perplexing point is that even with the American unemployment rate of 7.9 per cent, and the tremendous capital investment needs of an economy pulling out of its recession, there is little questioning in the United States of the process by which the American government routinely sends along \$2 billion a year to Israel. This is in contrast to the manner in which the American Congress quickly jumped up and clamped conditions on U.S. aid to Turkey because of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

The more dangerous aspect of this blind transfer of money and guns to Israel is the fact that it looks like it will simply continue and intensify. It is disheartening also to see campaigns for the U.S. Senate conducted by candidates such as Mr. Daniel Moynihan and Mrs. Bella Abzug, to whom Israel is not an issue, but more of a constituency.

It is to the ultimate harm of the Americans and the Israelis that this process goes on unquestioned and untempered. It is another example of how Israel is exempt from the standards and criteria of conduct that are applied regularly, and properly so, to other nations by the money givers in the American Congress.

It is unlikely that the American people will soon ask their elected representatives if there is an ultimate goal to this exercise in munificence. And even if the American people asked, it is unlikely that the power forces lined up behind Israel would let the American capital city will allow this process to get very far. The present state of affairs, with the annual transfer of some \$2 billion American dollars to Israel, is simply a way in which the Israelis have bamboozled the Americans into buying the time for Israel that Israel cannot afford to buy for itself. But time, in the end, is not what Israel needs. What it needs is legitimacy. This is the only thing that will bring it security, and until this is appreciated in America the people of the United States can expect to foot the bill for every new year that Israel expects to live out in its dream world. It's a shame for all that this is not discussed during the election campaigns in the United States.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Under the title "Mobile Lebanese Summit" Al Sha'b editorially writes that the past two weeks have witnessed very condensed political activity represented by the movement of Lebanese political leaders between Cairo and Damascus.

This stream of visits is a new indication that "the settlement of Syrian-Egyptian disputes seems to be one of the main steps leading towards the settlement of the Lebanese crisis."

Al Sha'b stresses the conciliatory role — to reduce the gap between Cairo and Damascus — which was played by Saudi Arabia. Consequently, Lebanese political leaders seem convinced of the importance of this role and of its impact on the crisis.

The paper, in conclusion, hopes that the "mobile Lebanese summit" would find positive results in its contacts within the triangle of Damascus, Cairo and Riyadh.

Al Ra'i criticises the cabinet reshuffle announced by outgoing Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh.

The paper describes the step as "a moral sin," and adds that the reshuffle is impractical and trivial since executive authority now has no corporate existence in Lebanon.

The appointment of an acting premier, the paper writes, is a "political error" coming at a time of heightening optimism in restoring peace to Lebanon and is an unjustified complication in the face of the imminent coming to power of President-elect Elias Sarkis.

The paper considers Franjeh's act a political fraud that is meant to destroy indigenous political efforts by adding to the complications of the situation, and destroying the joint Syrian-Arab efforts to resolve the crisis by acting contrary to the constitutional tradition and the national pact.

The paper thinks that nobody in Lebanon approves Franjeh's step, especially when it is known that no tradition would ever permit an outgoing president to make decisive decisions on the eve of his stepping out of power.

Jordan's new U.N. envoy presents credentials

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 15 (R). — Jordan's new U.N. representative, Mr. Hazem Nuseibeh, yesterday presented his credentials to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. The 54-year-old envoy was foreign minister in 1962-63 and again in 1965-66.

He was ambassador to Italy in

AOAD prepares Arab agricultural plan until 1990

AMMAN, (JNA). — The Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development, is preparing a comprehensive Arab agricultural policy for the period until 1990, the Director of the organisation's regional office here, Dr. Fahd Al Azab, said Thursday.

The plan, he added, will take into account a reassessment of natural resources in the Arab countries, the difference between the volume of agricultural production and consumption during the past ten years and that projected for the coming ten years. The plan will then lay down the basis for production increases to meet expected future agricultural consumption.

One of the main aims of the organisation is to achieve self-sufficiency for the Arab world in the field of agricultural production and foodstuffs.

3000 tons of rice shipped to Aqaba

AMMAN, (JNA). — A shipment of approximately 3000 tons of Egyptian rice arrived at Aqaba Thursday.

It is the second delivery from a total 9000 tons contracted by Jordan from Egypt.

The first shipment arrived here in July.


Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-------|
| U.S. dollar | 331.0 | 333.0 |
| U.K. sterling | 574.0 | 580.0 |
| French franc | 67.6 | 67.9 |
| Swiss franc | 134.1 | 134.5 |
| German mark | 133.0 | 133.4 |
| Iraqi dinar | 95.3 | 96.5 |
| Syrian pound | 81.1 | 81.4 |
| Egyptian pound | 460.0 | 475.0 |
| Lebanese pound | 102.4 | 103.0 |
| U.A.E. dirham | 83.5 | 84.0 |

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Jordanian-Syrian free zone talks to start Saturday

AMMAN, (JNA). — Talks between Jordan and Syria are due to start here Saturday to speed up the preparation and equipping of the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Industrial Free Zone, which is to be set up on the borders of the two countries, in implementation of the economic integration policy currently adopted by the two countries.

The Chairman of the Board of Administration of the zone, Dr. Taha Bali, arrives here Friday to participate in the talks.

Dr. Bali, who is also the Director of the Syrian Free Zone, will hold, during his stay, economic talks with the Minister of Industry and Commerce, Dr. Rajai Muasher, and his Undersecretary Dr. Hashem Dabbas, in addition to a number of other officials.

He will also prepare for the meeting of the zone's general assembly which is due to convene here after the Ramadan feast.

U of J to attend scientific meet

AMMAN, (JNA). — The University of Jordan, represented by one of its chemistry professors, Dr. Moussa Al Nather, is to attend the meetings of Arab chemistry teaching experts due to be held at the College of Education at the University of Alexandria during November.

The conferees are scheduled to discuss in their weeklong meeting, the modern teaching methods of chemistry in addition to adopting a unified plan on the subject to be implemented by all Arab universities.

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Last date for receipt of applications 30 September 1976.

25,000 dunums to cultivated in Irbid

IRBID, (JNA). — The Irbid Agriculture Directorate Thursday decided to cultivate a further 25,000 dunums of land, as part of the Integrated Development of Dryland Farming Project for this year.

The decision was taken in a meeting here, at the Irbid Agriculture Directorate, which was attended by local agriculture officials and experts from the Food and Agriculture Organisation.

Means to increase wheat production by using improved seeds, fertilisers and modern agricultural methods was also discussed at the meeting.

Economic and social studies are under way, in cooperation with the Irbid Cooperative Directorate, to assess the situation of cooperative farmers here, the Director of the Integrated Development of Dryland Farming Project said Thursday.

These studies, he added, in addition to those outlining the area of cultivated land which Irbid is specialised in new farmers own, aim to introduce, if

needed, new methods to develop and increase production and thus to farmers' income and standards of living.


National

● AMMAN. — The State for Foreign Affairs, Thursday, the Soviet ambassador.

● AMMAN. — The Culture and Information Minister, Thursday, the visiting director of Oman's Radio and Television, who handed a letter from his Omani Sheikh Fahd bin Mahid.

● PARIS: A Jordanian, Mrs. Wardah Ja'ou, pointed editor-in-chief of weekly Yoga Magazine, which is specialised in new farmers own, aim to introduce, if and general health.

ALSALLOON



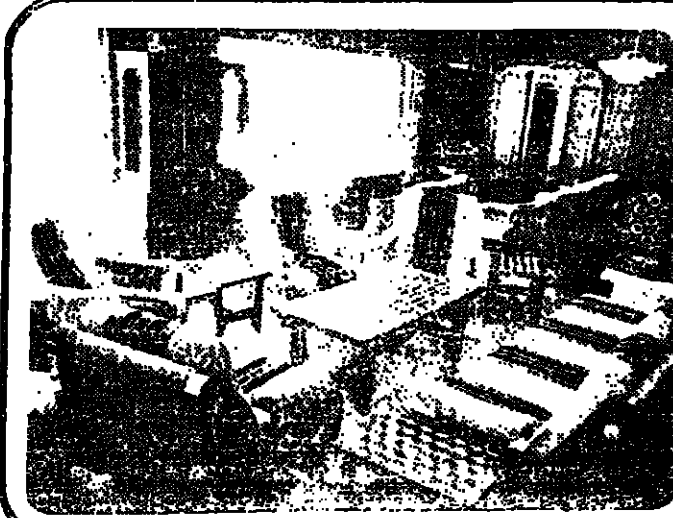
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Television

| | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Channel 3 & 6 : | | 18.30 | Arabic series |
| | | 20.00 | News in Arabic |
| 10.00 | Quran | Channel 3 : | |
| 10.15 | Religious talk | 19.30 | Religious programme |
| 10.30 | Cartoons | 20.30 | Arabic series |
| 10.45 | Encyclopaedia Britannica | 21.15 | Reportage |
| | | Channel 6 : | |
| 11.00 | Three stooges | 19.30 | News in Hebrew |
| 11.15 | Big Valley | 19.45 | Varieties |
| 12.00 | Religious programme | 20.30 | Please sir |
| 12.15 | Arabic series | 21.00 | Zero one |
| 17.00 | Programme review | 21.10 | A family at war |
| 17.05 | Religious talk | 22.00 | News in English |
| 17.25 | Cartoons | 22.15 | The rookies |
| 17.50 | Ramadan riddle | | (On both channels) |

Amman Airport

| Departures : | | Arrivals : | |
|--------------|------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| 9.00 | Cairo (EA) | 8.00 | Cairo (EA) |
| 10.00 | Cairo | 9.30 | Kuwait (KAC) |
| 10.15 | Kuwait (KAC) | | |
| 10.30 | Kuwait | 11.20 | Aleppo, Damascus (Sy.A) |
| 10.30 | Athens, Amsterdam (KLM) | 14.05 | Aqaba (Sy.A) |
| 11.30 | Frankfurt | 16.10 | Kuwait |
| 12.00 | Aqaba (Sy.A) | 16.20 | Jeddah, Medina, Tree (SAA) |
| 14.45 | Damascus (Sy.A) | | |
| 18.00 | Baghdad, Dhahran | 16.40 | Paris |
| 18.15 | Tabouk, Medina, Jeddah (SAA) | 16.45 | Cairo |
| | | | |
| 19.30 | Dubai, Abu Dhabi | 17.05 | Jeddah, Medina, Tabuk (SAA) |
| 20.00 | Kuwait | 18.00 | Casablanca, Madrid, Athens |
| 20.30 | Tehran | | |

Market Prices

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Apples (double red): 120-160 | |
| Apples (golden): 100-130 | |
| Apples (starken): 120-150 | |
| Apples (local): 90-120 | |
| Bell pepper: 80-120 | |
| Bananas: 170-200 | |
| Cauliflower: 120-150 | |
| Cabbages: 90-120 | |
| Cucumbers (small): 120-140 | |
| Cucumbers (large): 50-80 | |
| Radish: 60 | |
| Eggplant (small): 20-35 | |
| Eggplant (large): 25-40 | |
| Figs: 60-100 | |
| Green beans: 120-180 | |
| Garlic (dry, large): 250-340 | |
| Grapes (green): 100-140 | |
| Grapes (black): 120-150 | |
| Hot pepper: 120-160 | |
| Lemon (green): 100-140 | |
| Lemon (yellow): 100-140 | |
| Marrow (small): 70-100 | |
| Marrow (regular): 50-70 | |
| Muskmelon: 60-100 | |
| Onions (dry, imp.): 80-110 | |
| Onions (white): 40-65 | |
| Okra (red): 100-150 | |
| Okra (green): 150-200 | |
| String beans: 120-180 | |
| Potatoes (local): 90-120 | |
| Parsley: 30 | |
| Pomegranates: 40-60 | |
| Pears (large): 200-280 | |
| Tomatoes: 40-70 | |
| Wild cucumbers: 70-110 | |
| Water melon (small): 30 | |

Radio

| (On 856 KHZ) | |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| 7.00 | Breakfast singing melodies |
| 7.30 | News bulletin |
| 7.40 | Newsreel |
| 8.00 | Sign off |
| 12.00 | Pop session |
| 1.00 | News summary |
| 1.03 | Pop session |
| 2.00 | News bulletin |
| 2.10 | Radio songs |
| 2.30 | Melody time |
| 3.00 | Concert hour |
| 4.00 | Old favourites |
| 4.30 | Easy listening |
| 5.00 | Science report |
| 5.30 | Pop session |
| 6.00 | News summary |
| 6.03 | Listener's choice |
| 6.30 | Varieties |
| 7.00 | News bulletin |
| 7.10 | Music |
| 7.30 | Sign off |

Emergency

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Dr. Abdul Salam Mahabeh
Dr. Muwafak Katbeh
Pharmacies:
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China's disciplined mourning shows control of Premier Hua over country

BEIJING, Sept. 16 (AFP). — People broke down and wept — the order and discipline imposed in Peking since the death of Mao Tse-tung, his successor has proved that they in charge of the situation post-Mao China is not a way of disorder or chaos.

Chinese capital, since the death of Chairman Mao's body a week ago, has been a calm and disciplined scene.

The clearest concrete sign up to now, in the view of many observers in Peking, is the highest Chinese leader following the death of Mao, Premier Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congress, has been abolishing the basis of authority since coming to power.

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More of the same in store from Carter

ATLANTA, GEORGIA (CSM). — Jimmy Carter's fall campaign strategy looks a lot like Jimmy Carter's spring campaign strategy.

The Carter repertoire has been expanded somewhat to include the "peace" issue at President Ford and the "peace" issue at President Ford.

During the last few weeks, the Democratic candidates for president have been testing the waters of the "peace" issue.

"We need to have our faith in our government restored," he told his audiences. "We want to believe once again that our national leaders are honorable and competent and deserving of our trust. For if we cannot believe that, little else matters."

The Carter strategy appears designed to avoid the hard positions that will raise the hackles of supporters in his tenuous north-south coalition that currently is giving Mr. Carter a significant lead in the polls.

It is a strategy that President Ford will have to challenge. The president must try to draw Mr. Carter out — to make him debate specific stands on specific issues. Only that way will Republicans succeed in their current plans to label Mr. Carter a "liberal" and split off some of his conservative and moderate support.

In the past few weeks, Mr. Carter has carefully steered away from such specifics.

Lunch Act, and the morning milk was eliminated for thousands of school children.)

— President Ford's policies, especially his economic policy, don't work.

— Democratic economic policies (Roosevelt, Kennedy, Johnson) do work.

Through all this, there was virtually nothing said about what Mr. Carter was for, what he would do differently or what he propose to Congress.

The Carter campaign style was typified in Des Moines, where he spoke recently at the Iowa State Fair and told an enthusiastic audience:

"Congress tried to give our rural families a chance when it passed the Emergency Farm Bill in 1975. But one of the first things President Ford did was to veto that bill."

Congress tried to give them a chance by sharing conservation costs. But President Ford vetoed that bill."

Thus Mr. Carter was able to attack the president as insensitive to farm issues by reciting history, all the while avoiding specifics on what a Carter farm policy would look like.

Whatever the subject — agriculture, foreign policy, defence — Mr. Carter brings his audiences around to his basic theme: restoration of faith. His basic speech on defence, for example, does not emphasise more tanks, more planes, or more guns, but more confidence in government.

"Not until we restore national unity can we have a truly adequate national defence," he usually tells his audience.

Waldheim calls for urgency in talks between rich-poor

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 16 (R). — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said here yesterday a dangerous drift towards a cold war between rich and poor nations seemed to have been reversed, but a new sense of urgency was needed in negotiations to settle differences between the two.

Mr. Waldheim, addressing the Economic Policy Committee American U. N. Association, said "I regard the task of harmonising the policies and actions of the developed and developing countries, and of evolving a convergent global strategy, to be one of the supreme challenges to international statesmanship in the years immediately ahead."

Mr. Waldheim said that since World War II the number of nations with a stake in the performance of the international economy had tripled.

He said international economic cooperation was heavily influenced by American policies and attitudes, "by action or inaction, for better or for worse."

Viking II soil-scoop freed

SAN DIEGO, California, Sept. 15 (AP). — Space scientists yesterday freed a jammed soil-scoop which was preventing the Viking II spacecraft from carrying out a chemical analysis of the Martian soil.

They blamed a faulty switch on the automatic soil-grabber for the breakdown.

The scoop jammed on Sunday after it had collected some Martian soil for analysis while it was twisting round to unlatch the gravel into another test chamber.

Viking Spokesman Alan Wood said the scoop was freed by ordering it to go backwards in its delivery sequence to a point where the spacecraft's cameras could monitor what was wrong.

The soil-scoop jammed twice in eight weeks of experiments with Viking I, but each time was freed by radio signals from earth.

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The U.S. government vs. Bechtel: Dynamics of American efforts to blunt the Arab boycott

This month has seen a quickening of the pace in the United States Congress to pass legislation to punish American companies that comply with the demands of the Arab Boycott of Israel. The anti-boycott effort in America has been gathering steam slowly, and appears to be reaching its peak. The drive to pass federal legislation is complemented by similar legislative activities on the state level. On Jan. 16, 1976, the U.S. Justice Department filed a suit against the Bechtel Corporation, charging it with violating the American anti-trust laws in its compliance with the provisions of the Arab Boycott of Israel. It is the first such action taken by the American government, acting in behalf of the American people, against a private company that respects the boycott's provisions. Jordan Times reporter Lina Gress, on her recent trip to Washington and New York, talked to U.S. officials as well as lawyers for the Bechtel Corporation. The following is her report:

The U.S. Justice Department has charged one of the largest U.S. heavy construction firms, the Bechtel Corporation of San Francisco, and four of its subsidiaries or affiliates, with "entering into and implementing a conspiracy to boycott people and firms by refusing to deal with United States subcontractors blacklisted by Arab League countries and by requiring United States subcontractors to refuse to deal with blacklisted persons or entities."

Will Bechtel—which is acting as a prime contractor in connection with major construction projects in Arab League countries and complying with the rules of the Arab Boycott of Israel, win the case? Or will the U.S. prosecutors win?

Will Bechtel give up its multi-million dollar contracts with Arab League countries?

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ACCUSATION

The charge against Bechtel is violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act, which makes illegal any conspiracy, contract or combination in restraint of trade according to Mr. Mark Sheehan, Director of Public Information at the U.S. Department of Justice.

Mr. Sheehan told the Jordan Times that the Sherman Act is intended to prohibit two companies which should be in competition with one another from getting together and making an agreement not to compete in a number of ways. The whole purpose of the anti-trust laws is to strengthen and protect competition, he explained.

According to the suit, Mr. Sheehan said, United States prime contractors in 1974 were awarded over \$1 billion worth of contracts in Arab League countries, \$920 million of which were shared by 13 United States subcontractors. The Bechtel group alone was awarded world-wide contracts worth \$3.5 billion in 1973 and the same amount in 1974, of which

\$450 million in 1974 were for contracts in foreign countries.

In Jordan, Bechtel International, in conjunction with other firms, was awarded a contract in 1975 to construct Amman's new international airport, due to be completed in 1978, and to improve and expand the present Amman Airport, scheduled for completion in early 1977.

In addition, Bechtel is preparing a master plan for the Jordanian Royal Air Academy, which will be the main centre for developing aeronautical skills in the Middle East. The Bechtel group currently has customers in at least seven Arab League countries, and contracts totalling hundreds of millions of dollars, as the suit, states.

Mr. Sheehan explained that the suit has nothing to do with the Arab boycott as such; it does not claim that the Arab boycott is good or bad; the suit does not discuss that at all but is rather a simple anti-trust suit that does not permit the boycott to be observed within the United States.

The suit further charges Bechtel with obtaining lists and other identification of blacklisted persons to aid and facilitate its refusal to deal with blacklisted persons and its requirement that subcontractors also refuse to deal with blacklisted persons.

The U.S. Justice Department charges that the conspiracy which is alleged to have existed since 1971, and of which Bechtel is accused, has resulted in actually denying blacklisted persons located in the United States free and open access in export trade and supply of equipment and services in dealing with prime contractors in connection with major construction projects in Arab League countries.

Mr. Sheehan further said that if Bechtel is to do business in the United States, it has to obey U.S. laws or else bear the consequences.

He added that if Bechtel insists that to do business with Arab co-

untries it has to abide by the rules of the country it deals with, it is then up to the U.S. courts to interpret the law, possibly as not applying to the Bechtel case. In the past, the courts have found that certain restraints on competition were legal. However, if an exception is to be made, Congress has to change the laws.

Mr. Sheehan emphasised that the Justice Department is sworn to enforce the anti-trust laws, but what the courts decide remains to be seen.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT COMPLAINT

The coordinator for Saudi Arabia and the boycott specialist at the U.S. Commerce Department, Mr. Jackson Hearn, said in an interview that the Commerce Department will not go in a different direction from the Justice Department.

Mr. Hearn emphasised that the Commerce Department enforces the law, but the law is written by Congress. The basic Legislative Mandate Export Administrative Act states that it is U.S. policy to oppose restrictive trade practices or boycotts imposed by foreign countries.

"Bechtel", Mr. Hearn stated, "is a question of foreign compulsion; whether or not the laws would apply to a case in which an American firm has restricted the law of foreign trade is still a legal issue under debate."

"Whether Congress would or would not comply with the boycott requests, no one can force" he said.

"However, if the Justice Department is successful, it would then make it illegal for an American firm to go against the anti-trust laws; yet the implications for the anti-trust laws cannot be foreseen until the decision of the court," Mr. Hearn concluded.

PRINCIPLE OF COMITY

The assistant chief of the foreign commerce section, Mr. Douglas Rosenthal, whose signature appears on the plaintiff case against Bechtel, said on the anti-trust jurisdiction and the activities of foreign governments:

"The principle of comity recognising the laws of other nations quite properly imposes an obligation upon United States law enforcement agencies and courts to determine in good faith whether to refrain from the exercise of subject matter jurisdiction when international conflict of law situations arise."

He added: "Where the imposition of United States anti-trust laws will directly conflict with foreign laws without serving important national interests in the United States, only then may the principle of foreign governmental compulsion and the application of comity be justified."

"Furthermore", Mr. Rosenthal said "where enforcement of U.S. laws serves vital United States interests, and illegal conduct is subject to effective enforcement action, the principle of comity is likely to be inapplicable."

BECHTEL'S VIEW

On the antitrust implications of the Arab boycott, Mr. Lionel Kestenbaum, attorney for Bechtel said:

"This antitrust rubric means that boycotts are conclusively presumed to be unreasonable and therefore illegal without elaborate inquiry as to the precise harm they have caused or the business excuse of their use."

The conflict, Mr. Kestenbaum explained, "is that on the one hand, the Arab countries or the buyers in the case are, of course, free to decide with whom they will deal. Their governments can decide what goods will be permitted to enter their borders; while on the other hand American law would require one to limit the restrictive effect of the foreign boycott and to avoid having U.S. firms enlisted in the boycott and avoid spreading throughout the U.S. economy the boycott policy and the distinctions called for by it."

Mr. Kestenbaum affirmed, "The solution to the boycott problem depends upon a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. In the meantime, there is a limit to the efficacy of U.S. policy on boycott agreements, because of the prospect of unilateral actions by the Arab countries and unilateral actions by American firms."

"The argument", he added, "is that it would be incongruous and inappropriate to apply the Sherman anti-trust Act to practices which are basically the result of a political conflict. The act is supposed to prevent restriction on competitive freedoms in commercial markets, not to provide solutions for international disputes."

"The Bechtel case presents a confusion and inconsistency in U.S. government policy. On the one hand, U.S. firms are told to develop trade, to promote a U.S. industrial presence in Arab countries, and by statements of the president and other officials, the message is in effect conveyed that industry is expected to go along with the Arab boycott, while on the other hand, companies are being more and more assailed for accommodating the Arab boycott policy", Mr. Kestenbaum said.

In this context, the Bechtel case has the additional problem of any anti-trust suit with novel aspects.

"The Sherman Act does not call for extra-territorial application," Mr. Kestenbaum said, "but it challenges Bechtel's implementation of the boycott within the U.S., by Bechtel's refusing to deal with blacklisted U.S. firms and requiring U.S. subcontractors also to refuse to deal with such firms."

Since the case deals only with relations among American firms and within the United States, it is in the strongest U.S. interest to balance against, or to outweigh, the political interest of boycotting nations?

On that, Mr. Kestenbaum speculated and commented that if the Justice Department wins, Bechtel will get a court order which will prohibit it from enforcing the boycott; and the Arab states will have to stop depending upon American companies to enforce the boycott for them.

The extreme would be, if again Justice wins, that Arab purchasers will have to ignore the Arab boycott if they think that Bechtel is absolutely indispensable for their construction projects, Mr. Kestenbaum stressed.

Bechtel intends to compromise with the Justice Department and negotiate. With the case being resolved by a negotiated court order rather than by a trial, there would be limits to application of the boycott which Bechtel will have to observe under American law.

Another Bechtel lawyer Mr. Lee Loevinger, said that the U.S. Justice Department will not attack the boycott outside the U.S., but will not permit any American firm to observe the boycott within the U.S.

Mr. Loevinger said Bechtel intends to fight the case and oppose it; the outcome predicted for Bechtel would be a good chance on winning on the basis of the intent of the law.

Mr. Loevinger firmly said that the whole case is brought up for political reasons, since there are more Israeli sympathisers than Arab sympathisers in the United States.

He said Bechtel will not voluntarily give up Arab business, and the courts will likely rule the case as a simple boycott against Israel. "However, a great many legal points are not yet decided," Mr. Loevinger added.

Bechtel has already filed an an-

swer in the suit. From the defendants' point of view, Mr. Loevinger said:

"The dependents have not violated the Sherman Act, since the act was never intended to apply to a foreign, politically motivated boycott such as the Arab boycott."

Furthermore, Mr. Loevinger said: "The acts Bechtel is charged with were not legally prohibited at the time they were engaged in, and it is a denial of due process of law for the Department of Justice to prosecute defendants for such acts."

"All United States government agencies, executives and officials that have encouraged trade and business with Arab League countries, knew for many years that compliance with the Arab boycott was a recognised and necessary practice."

"As a result of this, and in reliance on the laws, Bechtel has undertaken major construction projects and invested millions of dollars in Arab League countries," Mr. Loevinger stressed.

"This lawsuit is an attempt to prevent defendants and others

from doing business with Arab League countries."

Furthermore, "the act in the complaint and against Bechtel did not in trade or commerce with United States."

"Political boycotts have been recognised as a legitimate instrument of national relations; boycott is not a racial, anti-competitive in nature, it is a national policy of Arab League in the exercise of their right to control the movement of goods and commodities into and out of their national territories."

"Hence it is a legitimate and necessary practice of Arab League countries to maintain a boycott of the United States, and it is the duty of the United States to respect the foreign states' right to their defence."

In conclusion, Mr. Loevinger said: "The problem cannot say very much because the case is not yet decided. However, Bechtel is making every effort to prevent fulfilling contracts with Arab clients."

"Capitalists" get taken for a ride in Hanoi

HANOI, Sept. 15 (AFP). — People from capitalist countries working in Vietnam are regarded as easy game by the Vietnamese authorities, who feel that they have plenty of cash to spare.

This is most unfortunate for the "capitalists", who have to pay up to twice as much as people from "socialist countries" for the same services.

According to the newspaper Saigon Giaiphong, those from "socialist countries" can fly from Hanoi to Saigon or vice-versa for less than \$100, but "travellers who are citizens of capitalist countries" have to pay \$196 for the same trip.

In addition to this, communists and capitalists are given a different exchange rate for the Vietnamese dong.

Those who are lucky enough to be regarded as socialists, even if they are not card-carrying communist party members, receive one Vietnamese dong for one French franc but the "rich capitalists" have to pay one and a half francs.

This treatment of capitalists spurs nobody. Men working on building sites get fleeced along with diplomats.

International organisations that have aid programmes for Vietnam are not spared either.

Representatives of some of these organisations have stated that

every dollar taken out of their pockets by the Vietnamese authorities was a lost opportunity for the Vietnamese people.

At a time when experts are starting to post-war Hanoi, several prizes are doing their make a fast buck.

Hotels, for example their prices way up: an air-con air-conditioned room costs 360 a month, the same small flat in Paris.

Certain company of the shivers when they are paying \$27 for several months in a room.

But overpricing of the es not affect the capitalists.

Recently a communist spending a month in the at Tam Dao to write a disagreeable surprise asked for a bigger des one offered to him.

He had to pay one d 20 U.S. cents) a day.

A certain number of partments are carrying matic overcharging of them. They have the reputat ing a refuge for the kirt fiteers" and "draft dod are now the targets of ment purge.

Situation improves in Bangladesh; vital reforms still needed

By Daniel Southerland

DACCA, BANGLADESH (CSM).

For once there is some good news coming out of Bangladesh.

Last year was the first since this crowded South Asian country gained independence in 1971 that some kind of natural calamity—cyclone, floods, drought—did not strike to obliterate crops.

With favourable weather the warehouses are overflowing with grain.

In addition there have been some improvements that can be credited to the country's much-criticised governments.

Before his assassination last year, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the once-popular father figure and president of Bangladesh, summoned the courage to devalue the currency and impose credit controls to help curb inflation.

The army-supported politicians who took over from Sheikh Mujib increased the efficiency of the government to a degree by bringing back a number of talented civil servants who had been previously ousted for political reasons.

And the military men who took control nine months ago sharply reduced the high-level corruption and smuggling that had drained much of the country's wealth.

A visitor returning to Dhacca, the Bangladesh capital, after more than a year's absence finds that the ramshackle city looks neater, cleaner and more efficiently run.

A price was paid for this, of course. Some of the neatness, as well as a reduction in the number of beggars roaming the streets, can be attributed to the Mujib Government's brutal eviction and subsequent transfer of tens of thousands of slum dwellers to camps outside the city.

In the 65,000 villages, things are far from under complete control. Dissidents and desperate men of every imaginable variety continue to kill off politicians and landowners. But when compared with the near chaos and high rate of assassinations of the Mujib period, the "law and order" situation seems to have definitely improved.

In short, Bangladesh has gained a breather from what appeared to be a plunge towards anarchy. Whether the military elite now in control and their allies in the civil service will be able to take advantage of what the World Bank described recently as the "current favourable circumstances" is another question.

The military rulers are far from free to devote themselves fully to economic development. They remain preoccupied, first with dissent from within the armed forces, and second with a whole range of disputes involving Bangladesh's big neighbour, India.

The Indians are accused of supporting Bangladeshi dissidents in their raids on Bangladesh border outposts and of diverting more than a fair share of water from the Ganges River through India's massive Farakka Barrage, thus causing a scarcity of water needed for farming, fishing, industry and river transportation in sizeable sections of Bangladesh.

The Indians, for their part, appear deeply suspicious of Bangladesh's new friendship with China and its dependence on aid from the United States and other Western donors for its economic survival.

An indication of how fragile the situation remains is the widespread fear in Dhacca that if the current "interim" government keeps its promise to hold elections next year, it will bring nothing but a renewal of conflict and trouble.

Most Bangladesh political parties are cooperating with the martial law authorities, but one is regarded as a distinct enemy. This is the Jatyto Samjtantrik Dal or National Socialist Party, which is usually referred to simply as the JSD.

Although the JSD appears to be disorganised and highly factionalised, the military authorities take it seriously. They recently opened a secret trial at the heavily guarded central jail of a number of JSD members who were linked with a rebellion in the army last year.

The special military tribunal sentenced to death Lt. Col. Abu Taher, commander of the JSD's military arm and a onetime ally of the country's current military strongman, Maj. Gen. Ziaur Rahman, the army chief of staff. The colonel and General Zia apparently had argued over a list of demands for radical change towards a classless army being made by the JSD.

Even if the government can keep in check the JSD as well as the Indian-supported guerrillas it is combatting along its borders,

there is considerable doubt that it can reverse the deteriorating economic situation in the rural areas, where population growth continues to outstrip resources and the number of landless farmers is steadily growing.

An estimated 40 per cent or more of the people still fail to get anything close to an internationally accepted minimum of food, and a similar proportion of the agricultural labour force is now landless. The ration system now in force distributes food at subsidised prices to the city dwellers and not to the needy majority in the countryside.

Representatives of a number of aid-giving countries and institutions are convinced that the only way to get the Bangladesh government to make the tough decisions required to improve the lot of the rural poor is to begin to reduce sharply the flow of their food aid.

They argue that the current high level discourages the government from pursuing a more vigorous rice procurement programme and depresses food prices, thus giving the farmers less incentive to grow more.

The aid also provides, through food sales to ration-card holders, an important segment of the government's revenue. And this, say some aid donors, allows the government to avoid getting on with the difficult task of working towards self-sufficiency through the collection of taxes.

The government argues, however, that it requires sizeable surplus stocks to guard against calamities.



For pedestrians near Dhacca and other Bengalis, 1976 is the brightest year since independence.

The government has declared family planning, or population control, to be its "No. 1 priority." For a country as small as the American state of Wisconsin with 80 million people, the world's eighth largest population, that makes good sense. And there is no lack of birth-control devices or funding.

But most of the government's family-planning field workers appear to lack adequate motivation, and the government has yet to develop an effective programme for the distribution of the birth control devices.

Many observers argue that as long as life in Bangladesh remains highly uncertain and farmers see their future security in their chil-

dren, they are going to continue to have large families.

While there have been several changes of government in Dhacca in less than a year, in the countryside it sometimes appears that there has been no change at all.

"There are people who have a two-Bangladesh theory," said a diplomat in Dhacca. "There are a couple of million in the elite, mostly in the cities, versus tens of millions out there in the 'other Bangladesh.'"

"If I were part of the elite, I'd be worried that this other Bangladesh would come and eat me up," he said.

I asked the overseer of a group of farmers who were earning a little extra money digging a fish tank, or reservoir, north of Dhacca

under U.S. aid-financing, there was no revolt.

Those whom I had interviewed looked more fortunate than Bengalis, but they complained their stomachs were empty the year and that those who had land were being sold to sell it.

"Yes, they are getting poorer and poorer," the overseer said. "But they say, 'If I am poor because Allah willed it.'"

Some people argue that fatalism gives the country strength to keep muddling along. But in the Bangladesh are young and less men clamouring for reform from that quarter and not rural areas, that the threat to the military ruler

هكذا في الأصل

Opposing viewpoints emerge at north-south dialogue

PARIS, Sept. 16 (AFP). — The United States and two major oil producers clashed sharply today over a U.S. claim that the 1973-74 rise in oil prices was responsible for world inflation.

Informed sources said renewed controversy on this point developed when the finance commission of the north-south dialogue exchanged views on a U.S. paper, presented yesterday, on measures against inflation.

The sources said Iran flatly denied that the "adjustment" of crude prices had triggered inflation. The industrial countries were themselves to blame, the Iranian delegate affirmed.

He said the "adjustments" were a consequence of world inflation at the time and the depreciation of the U.S. dollar, the currency in which oil exports were paid for.

The sources said the U.S. delegation maintained its position, arguing that the sharp increase in crude prices had largely fuelled subsequent high inflation rates.

The delegate of the European Economic Community backed the U.S. viewpoint, while Saudi Arabia strongly rejected it.

In its paper, the U.S. suggested national and international measures to fight inflation and affirmed that a moderation of price increases for oil and other raw materials would be a significant factor in controlling inflationary pressures.

In another paper, presented today, the United States said oil-exporting countries should be able to invest their financial "surpluses" in industrial countries on "non-discriminatory" terms. They should

be given the same terms as investors from the Western world, the sources said.

A proposal presented by Saudi Arabia on behalf of the 19 developing countries taking part in the dialogue called for "preferential treatment" for what has come to be known as "petro-dollar surpluses."

The "19" said this should include fiscal exemptions, guarantees against confiscation or "freezing" by authorities of the host country, as well as safeguards against foreign exchange risks and inflation.

In another development at the dialogue, industrialised countries today again rejected any idea of a global approach to the crucial problem of Third World indebtedness.

Reliable sources said spokesmen of the eight industrial powers taking part in the dialogue, in preliminary reactions to proposals by the 19 developing countries, stressed the complexity of the debt problem.

They argued that distinctions must be made between public and private debt & that differentiated responses were required to the various situations faced by individual developing countries.

Informed sources said Sweden was more forthcoming than other industrial countries on a call by the 19 for urgent steps to aid most severely affected developing countries.

Sweden, conference sources said, had tabled a proposal calling for "immediate debt relief" for this group of countries.

U.S. accused of using IMF to strengthen \$ position

MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (R). — The Soviet news agency Tass has suggested that the U.S. pressurised the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to hold gold auctions in an effort to strengthen the position of the dollar as a reserve currency.

Tass economic commentator Vladimir Yordansky said Washington played a key role in running the IMF and was using it as a powerful lever against West European countries who opposed such auctions.

The U.S. had long sought to demonetise gold, Mr. Yordansky wrote, and he quoted the London Daily Telegraph as saying that Washington was using the auctions to decrease the value of the metal and strengthen the dollar as a base unit.

U.S. policy in this direction had already brought substantial losses to some Western European countries, contributing to the instability of the Italian lira, the French francs and the pound sterling, he added.

The IMF held its third gold auction in Washington yesterday.

Profits from the planned sales of 25 million ounces of gold over four years are to be used by the IMF to finance a special fund for developing countries.

The IMF's previous two auctions were followed by big falls in the price of gold.

The Soviet Union has in the past used sales of its gold production to pay for grain imports to make up for poor harvests.

Leftists react bitterly to cabinet shuffle

[Continued from page 1] But in Damascus, Agence France Presse reports that informed sources denied that Premier Khleifawi would be there. Syria, the sources said, would be represented by Interior Minister Gen. Adnan Dabbagh, or by a senior military officer.

President Franjeh had two hours of talks today with Mr. Chamoun and Dr. Hassan Sabri Al Kholi, the Arab League's special envoy in Lebanon. Dr. Al Kholi has been trying to win the warring sides' approval for a league plan to end the strife.

Mr. Chamoun told reporters that the meeting had focussed on the Chitour gathering. Mr. Chamoun threatened all-out war against Palestinians fighting alongside the Lebanese left unless they adhered to the 1969 Cairo agreement which formalised their presence in Lebanon and banned them from carrying arms outside their camps.

In Cairo, Mr. Karami called today for a round-table conference aimed at bringing peace to his country and involving all sides in the civil war.

He said the conference should be arranged by President-elect Sarkis, provided all the "Arab brothers cooperate in bringing it to success."

Rightwing Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel left Cairo and arrived in Damascus today on his way home after talks with President Anwar Sadat and other Egyptian leaders.

He was quoted by the Middle East News Agency as saying that the estimated 13,000 Syrian peace-making troops now in Lebanon would withdraw without hesitation if asked to do so by the Lebanese government. In Damascus, he met with Syrian President Hafez Assad.

Staying behind in Cairo with Premier Karami were former Lebanese Prime Minister Saeb Salam and the Moslem Shi'ite leader Imam Moussa Sadr.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The stock exchange eased again Thursday following news of a breakdown in Britain's largest steel blast furnace and the Bank of England's call for 350 million pounds of special deposits from banks in a further step in its tighter money policy, but rallied towards the close helped by Wall Street's opening. The Financial Times industrial shares index fell 0.4 to 335.5, its lowest for eleven months, after being down 3.5. Gilts shed three-eighths of a point (37.5 pence) at the long end of the list.

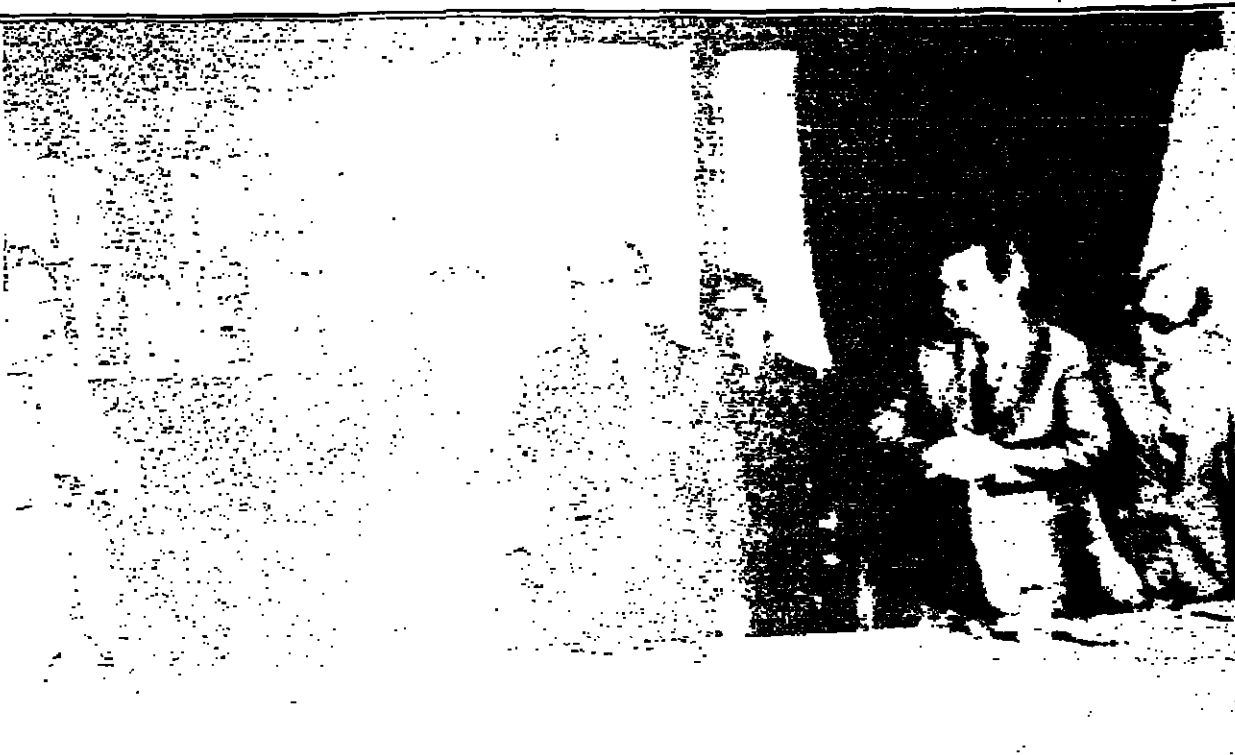
Leading industrials to fall back included Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI), Glaxo, Fisons, Beechams and Courtaulds.

Banks, down at first, recovered well, including Slater Walker, which suffered badly Wednesday after a critical report. Hongkong Shanghai remained very steady. In insurances, Prudential gained ground after its results.

Oils were mixed in front of Royal Dutch Shell figures, but British Petroleum was firm. Tobaccos were dull, with Bats a point easier.

Among mining issues, golds moved up with the bullion price after the latest IMF gold auction. Poseidon, meanwhile, eased sharply on news of its operating loss.

The Japanese list was unchanged except for Honda, which was slightly firmer.



NEWS AGENCY DEDICATION — Mexican President Luis Echeverria (centre) is applauded after he spoke at the dedication of a news agency pool by 85 non-aligned countries in Mexico City Wednesday. Mr. Echeverria is speaking with Mohammad Yunus of India, as Mexican officials and delegates look on. (AP wirephoto).

In Foreign Affairs article

Allon elaborates on old M.E. peace proposals, warns outside powers against "interference"

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (R). — Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon has proposed a significant withdrawal by Israel from Arab territory occupied in the 1967 war and the creation of demilitarised zones on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as part of a joint Palestinian-Jordanian state.

In an article published in the latest issue of Foreign Affairs magazine here, Mr. Allon said Israel was willing to make "territorial concessions" so long as they provided for borders with an "essential minimum of strategic depth" which would permit Israel a margin of security against opposing armies.

Although he said the precise boundaries must be fixed by negotiation with the Arab states, Mr. Allon's article included a map giving the general outlines of an Israeli withdrawal.

The map included two ellipses on the West Bank, covering roughly the mountainous areas, but excluding Jerusalem. A corridor would link the two areas with the East Bank at Jericho.

Israel would remain in control of the regions immediately west of the Jordan River.

Gaza City would also be under Arab control, but not the entire Gaza Strip. Rather than being returned to Egyptian control, Gaza would be part of a joint Palestinian-Jordanian entity, and would have guaranteed road links to the rest of the proposed region so that it could serve as a Mediterranean port. This road access would not be a corridor, however.

In Sinai, Mr. Allon's proposed demarcation line runs from a point north of Al Arish to south of Abu Awelgila, Qusima and Kuntilla. This would provide Israeli control over Sharm Al Sheikh in order to prevent the possibility of any repeat blockade by Egypt of the Tiran Straits, between the Gulf of Aqaba and the Red Sea, he argued in the article.

On the Golan Heights, the proposed border would run just west of the ceasefire lines, an area which Mr. Allon alleges is "vital to protect Galilee from shelling or invasion."

Mr. Allon says Israel has no desire to incorporate a large Arab population into its permanent territory, but only seeks borders that would enable its army to hold back any Arab forces till civilian reserves could be mobilised.

He said the year-old interim agreement with Egypt would prove a first small step.

On the Lebanese civil war, the Israeli leader said: "We can only hope its conclusion will point to a more realistic collective Arab attitude towards the Jewish state as an irremovable feature of the Middle East map."

"The choice is theirs. But if they themselves reject diplomacy and resort to war again, they will find Israel at full strength, ready to defend itself and capable of inflicting heavy costs. This is not as a threat but a lesson in common sense."

In a related development, a top ranking Israeli general last night expressed doubt that the American electronic warning system in Sinai could prevent another Egyptian surprise attack.

Gen. Herzl Shafir, southern area commander, said in an interview on the army radio: "Anybody who expects the American warning stations in the (Sinai) passes to be able to prevent an Egyptian surprise in Sinai is deluding himself."

Gen. Shafir, one of the signatories to the interim agreement with Egypt, said that after a year of quiet in the region, Israel's main concern was still one of continued alertness.

The general had earlier this week accused Egypt of seriously infringing on the terms of the Sinai agreement. He said that despite the present quiet both the Israeli and Egyptian armies in Sinai were preparing themselves for the possibility of war, and even a surprise war.

Another surprise attack, like the one that caught Israel in October 1973, "would be considered a failure of our own systems. These are more sensitive than in the past and answer all sorts of questions that arise in the area," the general said, but did not elaborate.

In a statement reviewing the international situation and the heavy General Assembly agenda — 125 items, and more expected — Mr. Waldheim said the Southern Africa situation was one of the main concerns of the world community.

"A solution to these problems can only be found on the basis of self-determination, majority rule and the elimination of racial discrimination."

Tremors in N. Italy 20,000 more people homeless

UDINE, Italy, Sept. 16 (R). — A few blocks away from the city center, about 20,000 more people are now homeless after a new series of butchers' shops, in big red letters, tremors in this earthquake-shattered corner of northern Italy, officials said today.

Two powerful tremors yesterday followed four and a half months of sporadic shocks set off by an earthquake on May 6, which killed nearly 1,000 people and left about 100,000 homeless. At least four people died in the region yesterday, three of them from heart attacks.

The new tremors destroyed hundreds of just-repaired buildings and the will of the inhabitants to start a new life from the ruins of their towns and villages scattered over the green hills of Friuli, 30 kilometres north of here.

Heavy rain and thunderstorms added to the misery of about 40,000 people camping in tents, caravans, aluminium huts, and makeshift shelters.

Fears of new tremors, approaching winter and the bitter experience of seeing four months of hard construction work crash to the ground again have now prompted thousands of people to look for new accommodation in safer areas.

The government has allocated hotels, boarding houses and new apartment buildings in several small Adriatic holiday resorts and some 8,000 people have already reported to local officials at the nearby seaside village of Lignano.

"You cannot imagine what it is like being for weeks in rain-flooded tents next to the ruins of your home, feeling the earth shake under your mattress," an elderly woman said while she hung out her rain-drenched sheets this morning.

Chinese prepare to Mao a last farewell

PEKING, Sept. 16 (AFP). — Several thousand people invaded Tien An Men Square this evening as strict security was implemented in the centre of the capital for a rehearsal of funeral ceremonies for Chairman Mao Tse-tung, scheduled for Saturday.

Early tonight military and civilian personnel, all bearing an emblem marked with today's date, lined up along Chang An (Eternal Peace) Avenue, which crosses Peking, before converging by the thousands toward the Tien An Men Square area which can hold one million people.

Loud-speakers gave instructions to direct the immense crowds which took up the positions in the Square they are to take on Saturday afternoon for the solemn ceremony of a funeral eulogy to the memory of Chairman Mao, who died last Thursday.

Special stands, green and bleachers decorated with "pine and cypress" and "eternity" — were the square in preparation for Saturday ceremony with the climax of the mourning for Chairman Mao.

At about 11 p.m., reds of militia men about two kms from the Square banned all traffic, especially from the site of the giant mourning.

Three-day strike there and workers from the surrounding townships, including to and Alexandria, were turned to work relatively quickly.

"But it is still terrible to see an African work today. 'People are police patrols and kids over rumours of a projected show of strength by blacks to coincide with the Kissinger visit."

Police wearing camouflage uniforms and armed with rifles and teargas grenades mounted patrols in 15 townships and shanty towns in the Cape peninsula today to escort Africans willing to defy a strike call and report for work.

Clashes between police and demonstrators were reported but it was not immediately known whether there had been casualties.

The strike in Cape Town began yesterday and one city publisher described it as the "most effective for years" and estimated an absentee rate of up to 70 per cent.

Thousands of black and coloured workers stayed at home.

Cape Town harbour was seriously hit as stevedores — mostly blacks — joined the strike call.

Yesterday a group of coloured workers who defied the strike and reported for work at city laundry received \$15 bonuses for doing so.

Meanwhile, in Johannesburg the three-day strike there and workers from the surrounding townships, including to and Alexandria, were turned to work relatively quickly.

"No official's documents as will determine government policy," Mr. Rabin declared the government will determine settlement in Galilee and continues to be a threat to the government.

West Bank protest flares

[Continued from page 1] Addressing a public Migdal Ma'amek, near Mr. Rabin referred to a memorial memorandum submitted to an interior ministry official that by 1978 the old outnumber the Jews.

However, "stepping back" settlement in Galilee and continues to be a threat to the government.

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